SECTION 7 AIRPORT PLANS

This section presents in detail the twenty-year Master Plan development program for Cochise College Airport. The proposed Master Plan improvements are presented in a set of five drawings. The improvements depicted in the drawings are based on the facility requirements discussed in Section 5 and the selected development concept (Concept A) presented in Section 6. This development program integrates the existing airport facilities with the development needed during the next twenty years.

The 20-year airport development plan, including airside and landside improvements, is depicted on Figure 7-1, Airport Layout Plan (ALP). The development of the central building area is shown in greater detail in Figure 7-2, Terminal Area Plan. Figure 7-3, Airspace and Approach Zones Plan, depicts the imaginary surfaces on and around the Airport, as outlined in FAR Part 77. Figure 7-4, Land Use Plan, shows the relationship of planned land uses around the airport to airport noise contours and the airport traffic pattern area. The Airport Property Map is shown on Figure 7-5.

AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN (ALP)

The Airport Layout Plan (ALP), Figure 7-1, illustrates the overall development plan for Cochise College Airport as recommended in this Master Plan Study. The ALP provides for the phased implementation of the airport improvements without disrupting existing airport uses and activities.

Design Standards

The ALP conforms to the guidelines set forth by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for the preparation of airport master plans, which are contained primarily in:

- FAA Advisory Circular 150/5070-6A, <u>Airport Master Plans</u>.
- FAA Advisory Circular 150/5300-13, Airport Design.

Planning and design standards used in the preparation of the ALP and the Terminal Area Plan are based on an Airport Reference Code of B-I, for small airplanes, as described in Section 5. The applicable airport planning and design standards are listed in Table 5-3.

Deviations from Design Standards

The existing airport facilities, with one exception, meet all FAA planning and design standards for the B-I category of aircraft. The existing deviation from the FAA design standards is:

• The parallel taxiway width does not meet the standard for the general category of aircraft applied to the airport, although it does meet the aircraft-specific standard for the Beech Baron, the largest aircraft currently operated by the College.

The proposed Master Plan improvements will eliminate this deviation, as described below. The proposed improvements will create no new deviations from design standards.

To continue to comply with RSA and ROFA standards associated with Runway 23, it is recommended that the rodeo training area service road at the end of Runway 23 continue to be used only on a controlled-basis, whereby the road is closed when Runway 5 is in use.

Although not a design standard, Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77, Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace, provides procedures for identifying potential obstructions to air navigation. The procedures involve locating objects with respect to a set of imaginary surfaces. Objects penetrating FAR Part 77 surfaces are described later in this section.

Proposed Development and Development Phasing

Property acquisition and runway, taxiway, airfield lighting and navigational aid improvements recommended in the Master Plan are listed in Table 7-1 by phase of development and described below.

Acquire Property Interest for Runway 23 Runway Protection Zone. Controlling interest in the Runway Protection Zone (RPZ) for Runway 23 will be obtained through fee title acquisition or the acquisition of an avigation easement. An effort will be made to secure the property interest through a donation to the College.

Acquire Property Interest for Runway 5 Runway Protection Zone. Controlling interest in the Runway Protection Zone (RPZ) for Runway 5 will be obtained through fee title acquisition or the acquisition of an avigation easement. An effort will be made to secure the property interest through a donation to the College.

Table 7-1 PROPOSED MASTER PLAN IMPROVEMENTS COCHISE COLLEGE AIRPORT

	Phase of Improvement			
Type of Improvement	Phase 1 2001-2005	Phase 2 2006-2010	Phase 3 2011-2020	
Acquisition of Property Interest				
Acquisition of interest in Runway 23 RPZ property	X			
Acquisition of interest in Runway 5 RPZ property	X			
Airfield Improvements				
Install Runway End Identifier Lights (REILs)	X			
Widen the parallel taxiway from 20 feet to 25 feet		X		
Upgrade the runway lights to Medium Intensity Runway Lights (MIRL)		X		
Upgrade the taxiway lights to Medium Intensity Taxiway Lights (MITL)		X		
Install a Global Positioning System (GPS) instrument approach procedure		X		
Install an Automated Weather Observing System		X		
Install a pilot-control system for airfield lighting, and a ground communications outlet		X		
Cerminal Area Improvements				
Construct 10 new aircraft shade units	Construct 5 units	Construct 5 units		
Construct new aircraft maintenance hangar		X		
Reconfigure tiedowns and expand the tiedown apron by approximately 3,150 square yards to provide a total of 32 tiedown spaces	tiedowns to	Nest tiedowns to accommodate 29 aircraft	to	

Install Runway End Identifier Lights. Runway end identifier lights (REILs) will be installed at each end of the runway. These lights will provide rapid and positive identification of the approach end of the runway.

Widen the Parallel Taxiway. The parallel taxiway will be widened from 20 to 25 feet to meet FAA design standards for the general ARC B-I category. This will provide the standard width to serve all ARC B-I aircraft, including those larger than the Beech Baron.

Upgrade the Runway Lights to Medium Intensity Runway Lights. The runway lighting system will be upgraded from low intensity to medium intensity runway lights (MIRL) to provide better nighttime visibility of the airfield to pilots approaching the airport.

Upgrade the Taxiway Lights to Medium Intensity Taxiway Lights. The taxiway lighting system will be upgraded from low intensity to medium intensity taxiway lights (MITL) to provide better nighttime visibility for taxiing aircraft.

Install a Global Positioning System (GPS) Instrument Approach System. A GPS circling instrument approach procedure will be provided. It is assumed the visibility minimum for this approach procedure will not be less than one mile. A GPS approach procedure is recommended in the <u>Navigational Aids and Aviation Services Special Study</u> prepared by ADOT.

Install an Automated Weather Observing System. An Automated Weather Observing System (AWOS-2) will be installed to provide weather data to pilots and support the future instrument approach capability at the airport. An AWOS-3 was recommended in the <u>Navigational Aids and Aviation Services Special Study</u>.

Install a Pilot-Control System for Airfield Lighting, and a Ground Communications Outlet. These navigational support systems will enhance the safety and efficiency of aircraft operations.

TERMINAL AREA PLAN

Recommended Master Plan improvements in the building area are illustrated in the Terminal Area Plan (Figure 7-2). Building area improvements are listed by phase in Table 7-1 and described below.

Construct a New Shade Building to Accommodate Ten Aircraft. The new shade building will be constructed immediately west of the existing shade structure. It will be built in two phases to accommodate the needs of the College.

Construct an Aircraft Maintenance Hangar. The hangar will be used for maintenance of the College's flight training aircraft fleet.

Expand the Aircraft Parking Apron to Accommodate Eight Additional Tiedowns. Approximately 3,150 square yards of apron will be constructed in phases to provide a total of 32 tiedown spaces. The new apron area will be added to the west side of the existing apron. The existing apron will be reconfigured by adding new tiedown spaces on the south end to minimize new apron construction. The taxilane along the south side of the apron will be eliminated by the addition of these new tiedown positions.

In Phase 1 (2001 to 2005), the additional tiedown needs will be accommodated by the reconfiguration of the existing ramp as described above. In Phase 2 (2006 to 2010), the tiedown requirement will be met by nesting spaces in the easterly rows. Additional aircraft parking apron will be constructed in Phase 3.

Expand the Technology Center Building and Adjacent Parking Area if Necessary. As the aviation program expands, additional space will be needed for classrooms for flight training and avionics, simulator facilities, dispatch area and vehicle parking. In the future, if other programs occupying the Technology Center have a reduced need for space in the building, aviation program activities, particularly classroom and simulator uses and parking, can be expanded into those areas. No expansion of the Technology Center is proposed, since the future needs for other uses of the building are not identified at this time.

In addition to these improvements, the following separations will be established, following the ARC B-I standards in Table 5-3:

- A separation of 69 feet between the parallel taxiway centerline and the apron taxilane centerline.
- A separation of 39.5 feet from the apron taxilane centerline and parked aircraft.

The building restriction line (BRL) will continue to be located 250 feet from the runway centerline.

AIRSPACE AND APPROACH ZONES PLAN

The Airspace and Approach Zones Plan, presented as Figure 7-3, depicts the imaginary surfaces on and around Cochise College Airport as specified in Part 77 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR), Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace. The purpose of the FAR Part 77 surfaces is to identify objects that could possibly, by their height, affect air navigation at an airport. Any penetration of the terrain or a man-made object above these surfaces is reviewed by the FAA to determine if it would affect safety of flight or influence an instrument approach procedure. The FAA could require a penetrating object to be appropriately marked and/or lighted.

FAR Part 77 Surfaces for Cochise College Airport

The FAR Part 77 surfaces and their dimensions that apply to Cochise College Airport under the 20-year Master Plan are as follows (refer to Table 5-3):

- The Primary Surface is defined as being longitudinally centered along the runway, extending 200 feet beyond each end of the runway. The width of the existing Primary Surface is 250 feet. The existing Primary Surface will accommodate the planned circling instrument approach procedure. The elevation of the Primary Surface is the same as the elevation of the runway centerline at the nearest point.
- Approach Surfaces extend outward and upward from the ends of the Primary Surfaces according to runway type, length, and availability of instrument approaches. The inner width of the Approach Surfaces is the same width as the Primary Surface. The existing Approach Surfaces extend a horizontal distance of 5,000 feet at a slope of 20:1 and expand uniformly to an outer width of 1,250 feet. These Approach Surfaces will accommodate the planned circling instrument approach procedure.
- The Transitional Surfaces extend outward and upward at right angles from the edges of the Primary and Approach Surfaces to the runway centerline (and the runway centerline extended) at a slope of 7:1.
- The Horizontal Surface is a horizontal plane 150 feet above the airport elevation. For Cochise College Airport, the Horizontal Surface is approximately 4,293.0 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The airport elevation, defined as the highest point on the runway, is and will remain approximately 4,143.0 feet MSL. The perimeter of the Horizontal Surface is delineated by an arcs of radii 5,000 feet from points on the extended centerline of the runway 200 feet from the runway ends. Adjacent arcs are connected by tangent lines.
- The Conical Surface extends outward and upward from the edge of the Horizontal Surface at a slope of 20:1 for a horizontal distance of 4,000 feet. Thus, the elevation of the Conical Surface at its outermost edge is approximately 4,493.0 feet MSL.

Penetrations to FAR Part 77 Surfaces

Penetrations to the proposed FAR Part 77 surfaces, excluding necessary airfield lighting and navigational aids, are (refer to Figure 7-3):

- Primary Surface The following are penetrations to the proposed Primary Surface:
 - (a) A fence east of Runway 23 The 4-foot fence penetrates the Primary Surface by approximately 3 feet.

(b) The service road east of Runway 23 – The 10-foot clearance above the service road penetrates the Primary Surface by approximately 9 feet.

These penetrations are not expected to affect safety of flight or the future GPS instrument approach procedure. The service road will remain a controlled-access road, used only when Runway 5 is not in operation.

- Approach Surfaces The following are penetrations to the proposed Approach Surfaces:
 - (a) A fence at the end of Runway 5 The 4-foot fence penetrates the Approach Surface by approximately 2 feet.
 - (b) The public road west of Runway 5 The Approach Surface at its nearest point to the public road west of Runway 5 is approximately 5 feet above the roadway. The clearance height for public roadways is 15 feet above the road surface. Thus the roadway clearance penetrates the Approach Surface by approximately 10 feet.
 - (c) A sign along the public road west of Runway 5 The sign penetrates the Approach Surface by approximately 2 feet.
 - (d) A fence east of Runway 23 The 4-foot fence penetrates the Approach Surface by approximately 3 feet.
 - (e) The service road east of Runway 23 The 10-foot clearance above the service road penetrates the Approach Surface by approximately 9 feet.

The locations of the Runway 5 and 23 thresholds conform to FAA threshold siting standards as contained in FAA Advisory Circular 150/5300-13, <u>Airport Design</u>. Note that the Runway 5 Threshold Surface, which applies to threshold siting, is measured from the Runway 5 threshold, while the Runway 5 Approach Surface begins 200 feet from the runway end (refer to Table 5-3). Note also that the Runway 23 Threshold Surface begins 200 feet from the displaced threshold, while the Runway 23 Approach Surface begins 200 feet from the runway end. Thus, the penetrations to the Approach Surfaces are not expected to affect the safety of flight, including the proposed GPS approach procedure.

- Transitional Surfaces The following are penetrations to the proposed Transitional Surfaces:
 - (a) A fence at the end of Runway 5 The 4-foot fence penetrates the Transitional Surface by approximately 2 feet.
 - (b) The public road west of Runway 5 The Transitional Surface at its nearest point to the public road west of Runway 5 is approximately five feet above the roadway. The clearance height for public roadways is 15 feet above the road surface. Thus the roadway clearance penetrates the Transitional Surface by approximately 10 feet.

- (c) A utility pole along the public road west of Runway 5 The utility pole, located south of the Approach Surface, penetrates the Transitional Surface by approximately 9 feet.
- (d) A fence east of Runway 23 The 4-foot fence penetrates the Transitional Surface by approximately 3 feet.
- (e) The service road east of Runway 23 The 10-foot clearance above the service road penetrates the Transitional Surface by approximately 9 feet.

These penetrations are not expected to affect safety of flight or the future GPS instrument approach procedure. The service road will remain a controlled-access road, used only when Runway 5 is not in operation.

- Horizontal Surface None.
- Conical Surface None.

In order to protect the airport from the future construction of objects around the airport that could affect the safe and efficient operation of aircraft, it is recommended that the County of Cochise incorporate the height restrictions of this Airspace and Approach Zones Plan into its zoning ordinance.

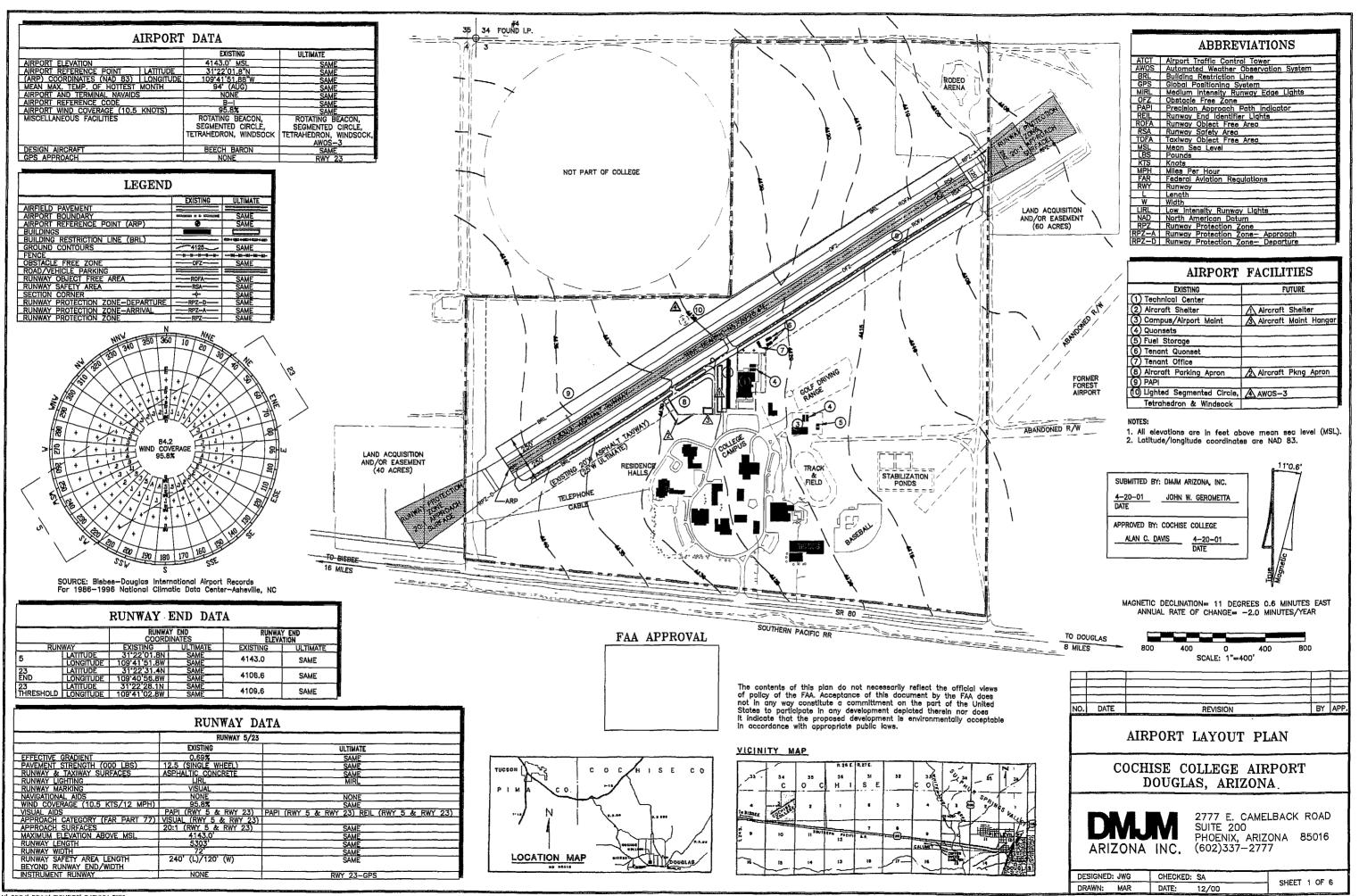
INNER PORTION OF APPROACH SURFACE

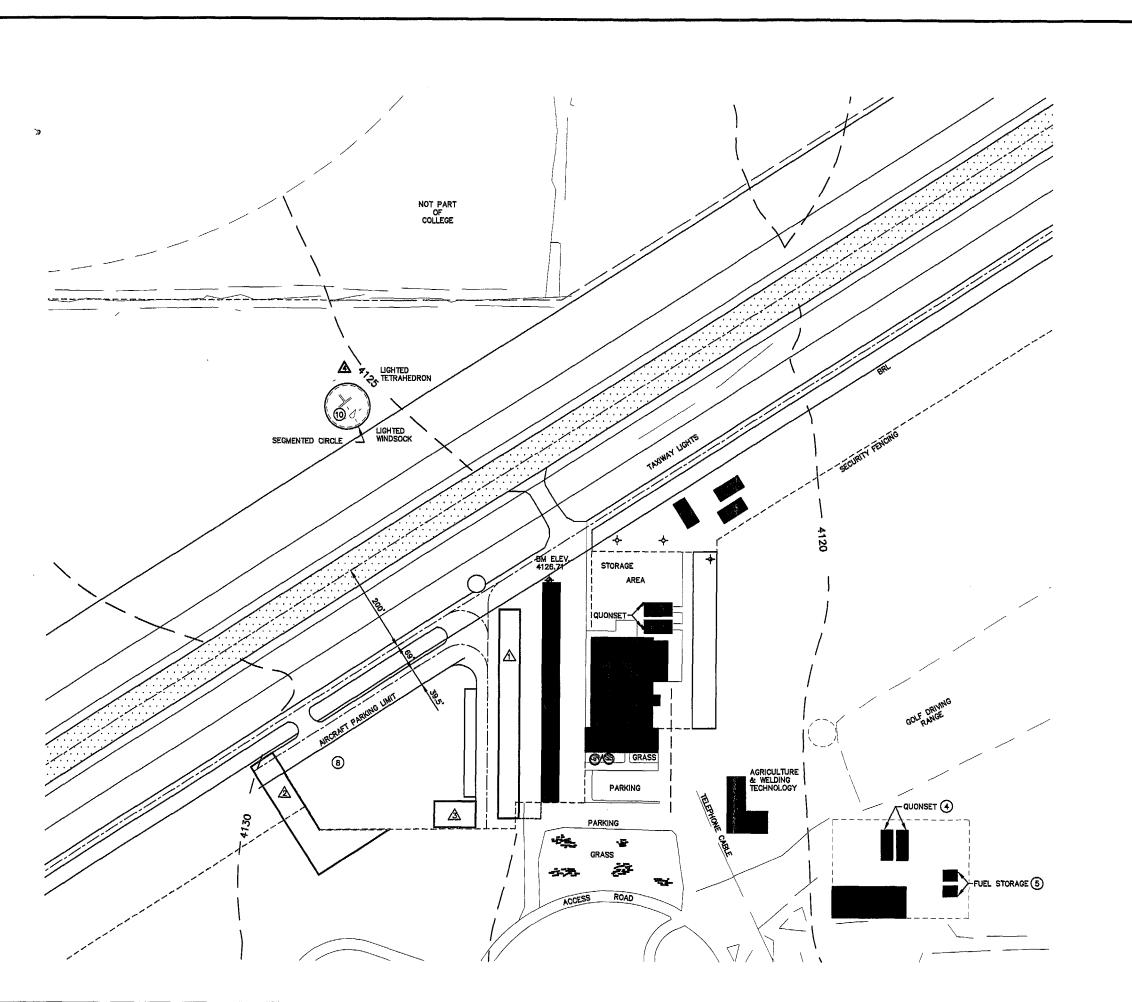
Figure 7-4 shows the inner portion of the Approach Surface in greater detail. Plan views and profiles of both runway ends are provided.

LAND USE PLAN

The Land Use Plan, (refer to Figure 7-5) indicates the owner ships of the property surrounding the College Campus. The land is located in unincorporated Cochise County and is zoned RU-4 by the County. Permitted uses in this zoning district include residences, mobile home and manufactured home parks, utility installations, churches, animal hospitals, riding stables, grocery stores and agriculture-related retail sales, among other uses. Minimum site area in the RU-4 zoning district is 4.0 acres. Maximum density is one dwelling unit per acre. Maximum height is 30 feet above grade. Airports and flying fields, including private landing areas, are permitted as a Special Use in the RU zoning district, subject to procedures and review criteria as set forth in Section 1716 of the Zoning Regulations. However, according to County officials, until 1975 there was no zoning regulation in the county. The college and airport were established over 30 years ago, thus Cochise College and the Cochise College Airport have no Special Use permits of any type on file with Cochise County.

The Plan also indicates that the entire Cochise College campus is devoted to education purposes (community college level).



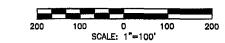


	AIRPORT FACILITIES						
	EXISTING		FUTURE				
0	TECHNICAL CENTER	Δ	AIRCRAFT SHELTER				
2	AIRCRAFT SHELTER	2	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON				
3	CAMPUS/AIRPORT MAINTENANCE	3	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR				
(4)	QUONSETS						
(5)	FUEL STORAGE						
6	TENANT QUONSET						
⑦	TENANT OFFICE						
8	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON						
9	PAPI						
10	LIGHTED SEGMENTED CIRCLE, TETRAHEDRON & WIND SOCK	A	AWOS-3				

LEGEND						
	EXISTING	ULTIMATE				
AIRFIELD PAVEMENT						
AIRPORT BOUNDARY		SAME				
AIRPORT REFERENCE POINT (ARP)		SAME				
BUILDINGS						
BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE (BRL)						
GROUND CONTOURS	4125	SAME				
FENCE						
OBSTACLE FREE ZONE	OFZ	SAME				
ROAD/VEHICLE_PARKING						
RUNWAY OBJECT FREE AREA	ROFA	SAME				
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA	RSA	SAME				
SECTION CORNER		SAME				
RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE-DEPARTURE		SAME				
RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE-ARRIVAL	RPZ-A	SAME				
RUNWAY PROTECTION ZONE	-RPZ	SAME				



MAGNETIC DECLINATION≔ 11 DEGREES 0.6 MINUTES EAST ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE= ~2.0 MINUTES/YEAR



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NO.	DATE	REVISION .	BY	APP.

TERMINAL AREA PLAN

COCHISE COLLEGE AIRPORT DOUGLAS, ARIZONA

DMJM

2777 E. CAMELBACK ROAD SUITE 200 PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85016 (602)337–2777

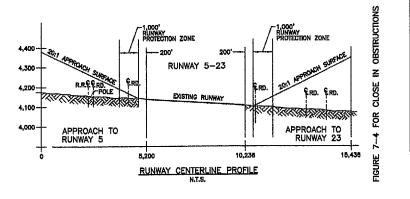
DESIGNED: JWG CHECKED: ŞA SHEET 2 OF 6

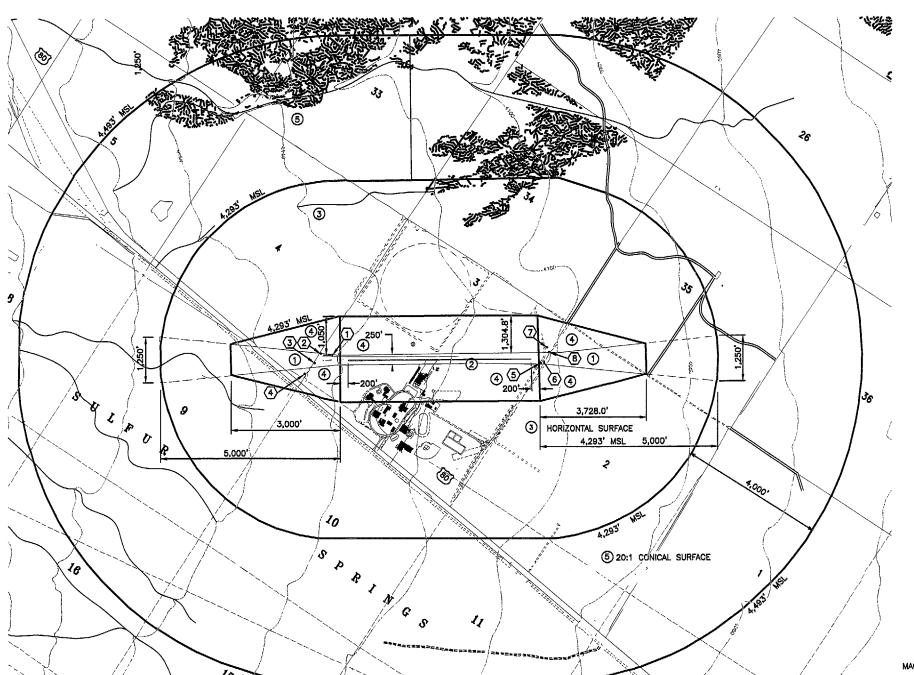
DRAWN: MAR DATE: 12/00

OBSTRUCTION IDENIFICATION TABLE							
OBS. No. DESCRIPTION ELEV. PENETR. SURFACE PROPOSED ACTION							
1	FENCE	4150	2	APPROACH	TO REMAIN		
2	PUBLIC ROAD +15 FEET	4160	10	APPROACH	TO REMAIN		
(3)	SIGN	4154	2	APPROACH	TO REMAIN		
4	UTILITY POLE	4184	9	TRANSITIONAL	TO REMAIN		
(5)	FENCE	4109	3	PRIMARY AND TRANSITIONAL	TO REMAIN		
6	SERVICE ROAD +10 FEET	4115	9	PRIMARY AND TRANSITIONAL	TO REMAIN		
7	FENCE	4109	٠ 3	PRIMARY AND APPROACH	TO REMAIN		
⟨8⟩	SERVICE ROAD +10 FEET	4115	9	PRIMARY AND APPROACH	TO REMAIN		

SURFACE ELEVATIONS	
SURFACE	ELEV.
END OF RUNWAY 5	4,143.0
END OF RUNWAY 23	4,106.6
HORIZONTAL SURFACE	4,293.0
CONICAL SURFACE-UPPER LIMIT	4,493.0
RWY 5 APPROACH SURFACE-UPPER LIMIT	4,393.0
RWY 23 APPROACH SURFACE-UPPER LIMIT	4.356.6

USGS	M	APS	USEI	FOR	BASE
	7.5	MIN.	QUAD.	SHEETS	
PAUL SP	JR				
DOUGLAS					
XXX					





IOTEC.

- 1. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE IN FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL (MSL).
- 2. APPROACH SURFACES OF RUNWAYS 5 AND 23 EXTEND ABOVE THE HORIZONTAL SURFACE.
- APPROACH SURFACES OF RUNWAYS 5 AND 23 ARE 5,000 FEET LONG, AND HAVE AN INNER WIDTH OF 250 FEET AND OUTER WIDTH OF 1,250 FEET.
- 4. REFER TO THE INNER PORTION OF THE APPROACH SURFACE PLAN.

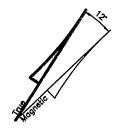
FAR PART 77 ITEM	DIMENSION
ITEM DESCRIPTION	DATA
APPROACH & PRIMARY SURFACE WIDTH AT INNER END	250'
APPROACH SURFACE LENGTH	5,000
WIDTH OF APPROACH SURFACE AT END	1,250'
APPROACH SLOPE	20:1
HORIZONTAL SURFACE RADIUS	5,000'
CONICAL SURFACE WIDTH	4,000

	LEGEND
	ITEM
①	APPROACH SURFACE
2	PRIMARY SURFACE
3	HORIZONTAL SURFACE
4	TRANSITIONAL SURFACE-7:1
(5)	CONICAL SURFACE-20:1

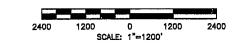
NOTE: IMAGINARY SURFACE CONTOURS ARE BASED ON FEDERAL AVIATION REGULATIONS PART 77.

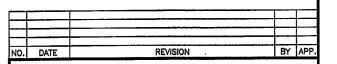
CONTOUR INTERVAL IS 20 FEET. DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL.





MAGNETIC DECLINATION= 11 DEGREES 0.6 MINUTES EAST ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE= −2.0 MINUTES/YEAR





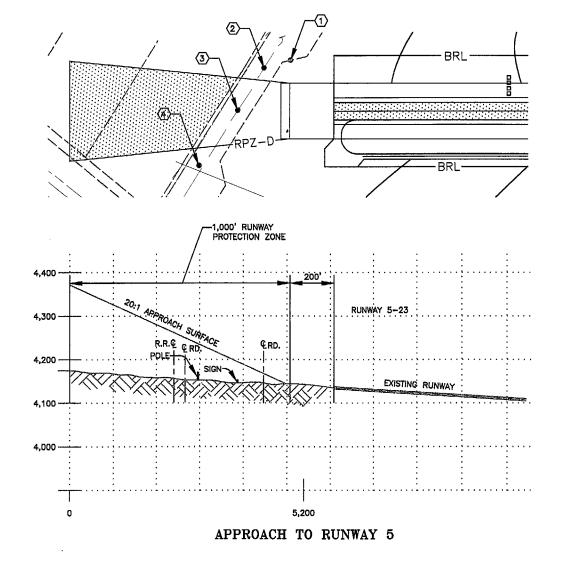
AIRSPACE & APPROACH ZONES PLAN

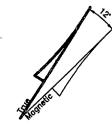
COCHISE COLLEGE AIRPORT DOUGLAS, ARIZONA

ARIZONA INC.

2777 E. CAMELBACK ROAD SUITE 200 PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85016 (602)337-2777

DESIGNED:	CHECKED:	SHEET 3 OF 6
DRAWN:	DATE:	SHEET OF O

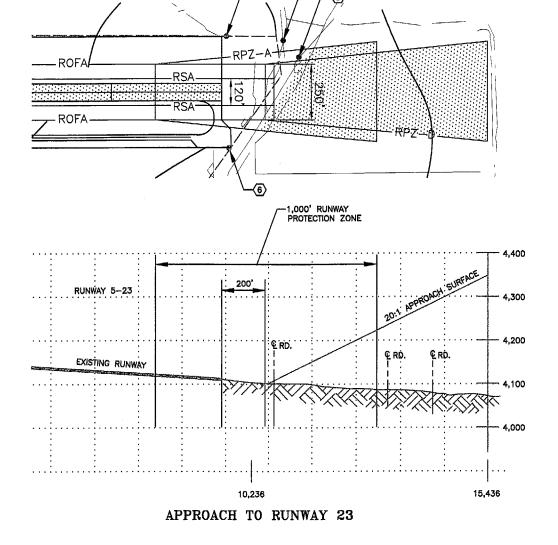




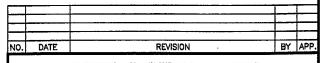
MAGNETIC DECLINATION= 11 DEGREES 0.6 MINUTES EAST ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE= -2.0 MINUTES/YEAR

RUNWAY 5-23
PROTECTION ZONES PLANS & PROFILES

400 200 0 200 400
SCALE: H; 1"=200'
SCALE: V: 1"=100'



	OBSTRUCTION IDENIFICATION TABLE								
OBS. No.	OBS. No. DESCRIPTION ELEV. PENETR. SURFACE PROPOSED ACTION								
1	FENCE	4150	2	APPROACH	TO REMAIN				
2	PUBLIC ROAD +15 FEET	4160	10	APPROACH	TO REMAIN				
3	SIGN	4154	2	APPROACH	TO REMAIN				
4	UTILITY POLE	4184	9	TRANSITIONAL	TO REMAIN				
(5)	FENCE	4109	3	PRIMARY AND TRANSITIONAL	TO REMAIN				
6	SERVICE ROAD +10 FEET	4115	9	PRIMARY AND TRANSITIONAL	TO REMAIN				
(7)	FENCE	4109	3	PRIMARY AND APPROACH	TO REMAIN				
8	SERVICE ROAD +10 FEET	4115	9	PRIMARY AND APPROACH	TO REMAIN				

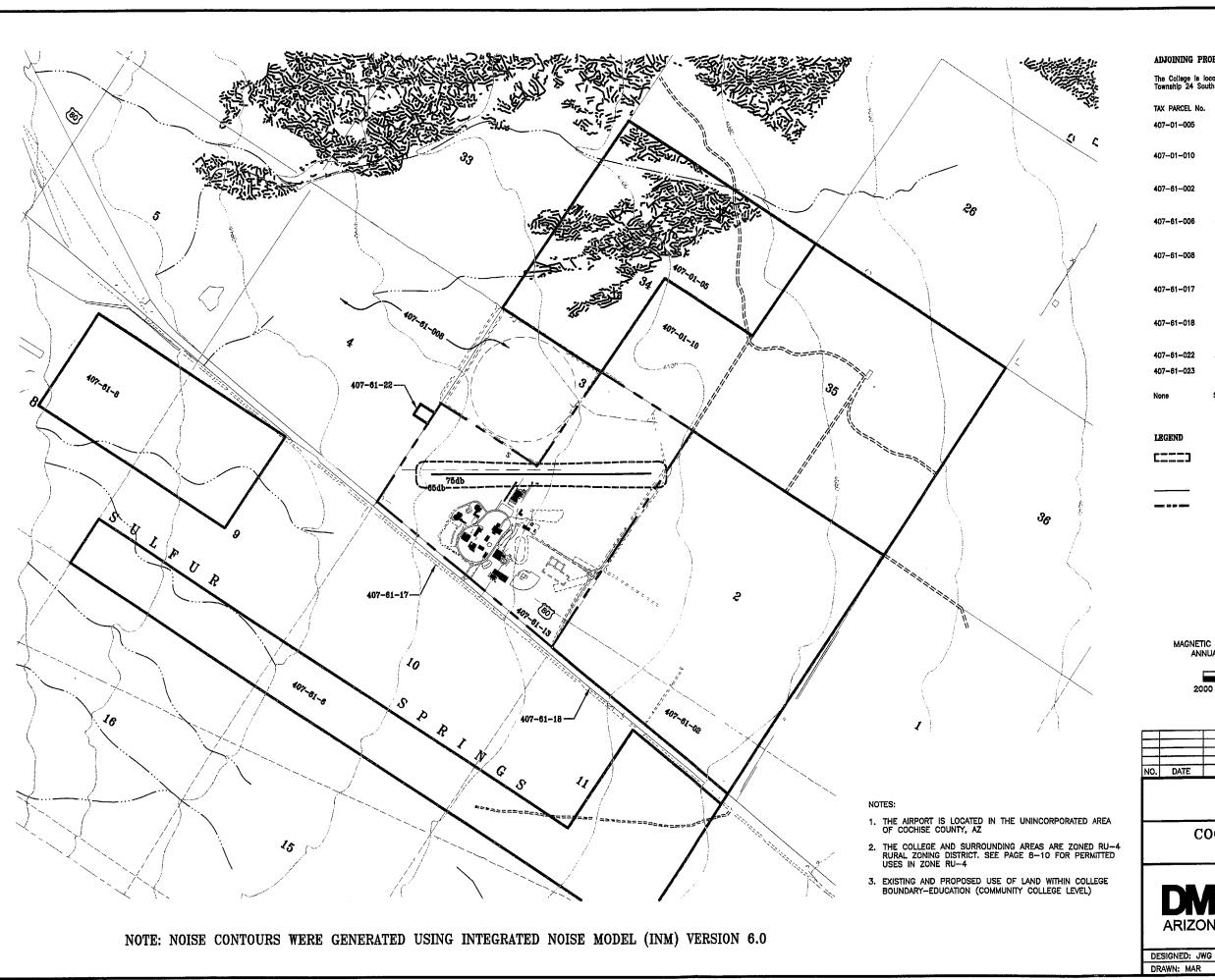


INNER PORTION OF THE APPROACH SURFACES

COCHISE COLLEGE AIRPORT DOUGLAS, ARIZONA

2777 E. CAMELBACK ROAD SUITE 200 PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85016 (602)337-2777

DESIGNED: CHECKED: SHEET 4 OF 6
DRAWN: DATE:



ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNERSHIPS

G P Schoenfelder, 3064 N 68th St, Scottedele, AZ 85251

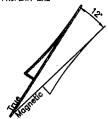
G P Schoenfelder, 3064 N 68th St. Scottedale, AZ 85251

65dB (OUTER ZONE)

75dB (INNER ZONE)

RUNWAY AREA (INTERIOR)

AIRPORT PROPERTY LINE



MAGNETIC DECLINATION= 11 DEGREES 0.6 MINUTES EAST ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE= -2.0 MINUTES/YEAR



NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	APP.
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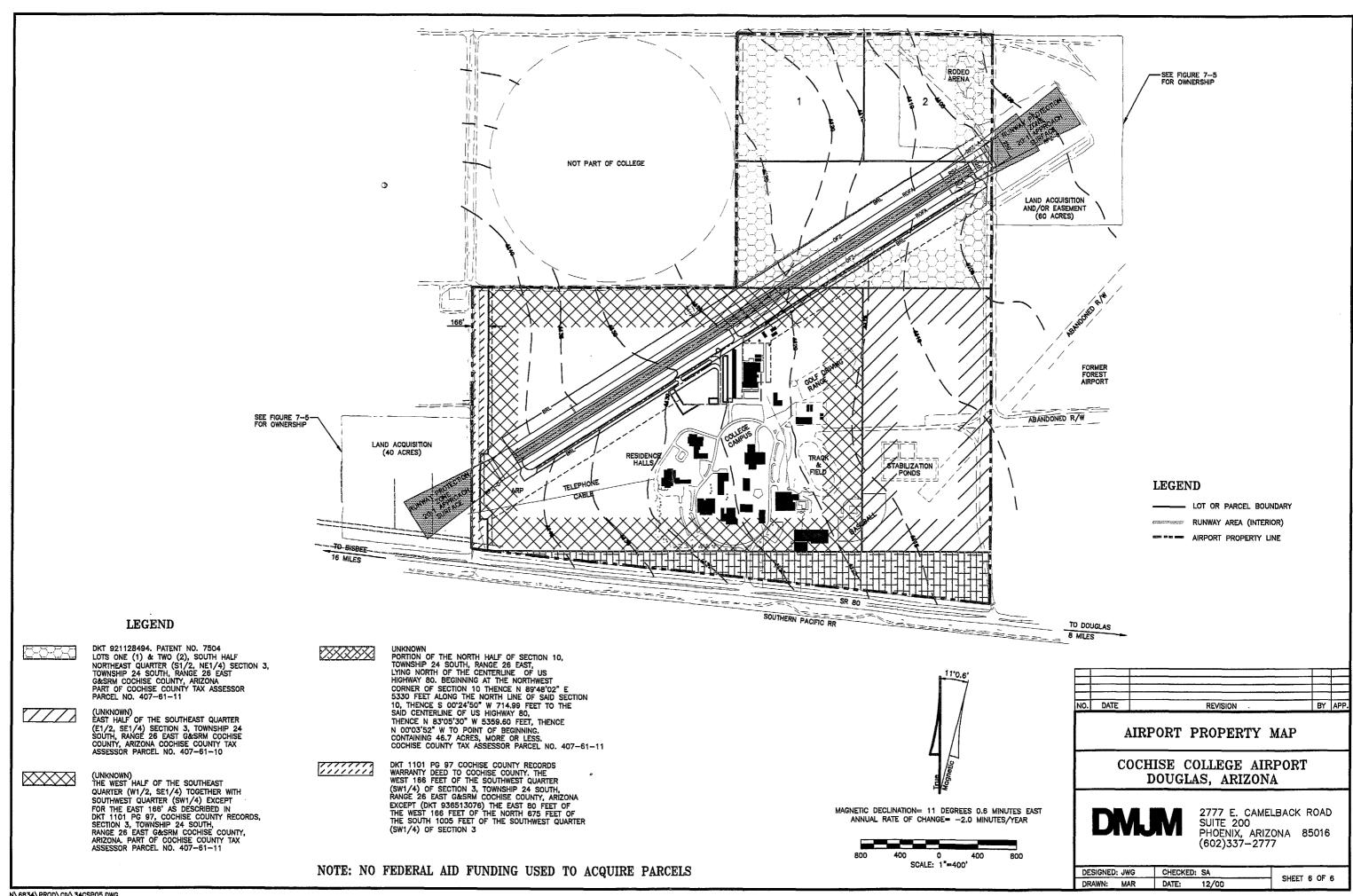
LAND USE PLAN

COCHISE COLLEGE AIRPORT DOUGLAS, ARIZONA



2777 E. CAMELBACK ROAD SUITE 200 PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85016 (602)337-2777

DESIGNED: JWG CHECKED: SA SHEET 5 OF 6 DATE: 12/00



Also shown on the drawing are the 2020 65db and 70 db noise contours. The Land Use Plan can be used as a Public Airport Disclosure Map

AIRPORT PROPERTY MAP

The Property Map, (refer to Figure 7--6) indicates (from the records of the Cochise County Tax Assessor) that the Douglas Campus is made up of three parcels generally described as follows:

- Book 407, Map 61, Parcel 10 The East Half of the Southeast Quarter of Section 3, Township 24 Range 26.
- Book 407, Map 61, Parcel 11 The Northeast Quarter of Section 3 together with the South Half of Section Three except the East half of the Southeast Quarter, Township 24 Range 26.
- Book 407, Map 61, Parcel 13 A portion of the North Half of Section 10 lying north of the Right-of-Way for State Highway 80, Township 24, Range 26.

Total acreage of the Campus according to the Tax Assessor is 517.24 acres.

Appendix G contains copies of the relevant easements and deeds found in the records of the Cochise County Recorder's Office. Copies of the deeds for Parcel 11 and Parcel 13 could not be located in the Recorder's Office.

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